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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

SEPTEMBER 1984
(August Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

HIGHLIGHTS

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA DECLINES IN AUGUST FROM JULY.

UNEMPLOYMENT RISES SLIGHTLY DURING JULY-AUGUST PERIOD.

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT SHOWS MINOR GAIN DURING MONTH.

YEAR-AGO COMPARISONS DISCLOSE SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SINCE AUGUST 1983.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Total employment in Oklahoma declined to 1,486,300 in August, down slightly from 1,488,900 in July. Meanwhile, unemployment during this period edged nominally higher, reaching 106,800 compared to 105,200 the previous month. Despite the relative stability of recent months, unemployment has dropped substantially from August 1983 when it was estimated at 140,000, some 33,300 more than the figure for August 1984. Jobless rates for these comparative periods were 6.7 percent for this August, 6.6 in July and 9.0 percent during August 1983.

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OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Aug 1984p	Jul 1984r	Aug 1983r	Jul 84 Aug 84	Jul 84 Aug 84	Aug 83 Aug 84
Total Labor Force †	1593.1	1594.1	1559.7	-0.1	-1.0	33.4
Unemployment	106.8	105.2	140.1	1.5	1.6	-33.3
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.6	9.0	—	—	—
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	7.1	6.5	9.5	—	—	—
Total Employment	1486.3	1488.9	1419.6	-0.2	-2.6	66.7
Agriculture	48.3	55.6	48.8	-3.1	-7.3	- 0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	187.6	189.3	195.3	-0.9	-1.7	- 7.7
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	- 9.2
Wage and Salaried Workers, Total 1/	1181.5	1181.0	1163.3	0.0	0.5	18.2
Manufacturing	177.5	175.0	166.4	1.4	2.5	11.1
Durable Goods	113.6	112.3	104.6	1.2	1.3	9.0
Lumber & Wood Products	2.7	2.8	2.7	-3.6	-0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.1	10.9	11.0	1.8	0.2	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	4.6	4.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	17.8	17.4	17.1	2.3	0.4	0.7
Fab. Structural Metal Products	9.9	9.8	10.0	1.0	0.1	- 0.1
Machinery Exc. Electrical	34.0	33.8	31.1	0.6	0.2	2.9
Oil Field Machinery	9.4	9.5	9.0	-1.1	-0.1	0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.7	6.5	5.9	3.1	0.2	0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equip.	15.8	15.5	13.5	1.9	0.3	2.3
Transportation Equipment	22.3	22.2	20.1	0.5	0.1	2.2
Aircraft & Parts	9.1	9.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.8
Instruments & Related Products	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	63.9	62.7	61.8	1.9	1.2	2.1
Food & Kindred Products	14.8	14.9	14.5	-0.7	-0.1	0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.5	8.4	9.4	13.1	1.1	0.1
Paper & Allied Products	3.1	3.2	2.9	-3.1	-0.1	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.0	11.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Petroleum Refining	7.8	7.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	12.0	11.8	10.8	1.7	0.2	1.2
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.8	7.7	7.0	1.3	0.1	0.8
Mining	74.4	73.7	76.3	0.9	0.7	- 1.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	71.3	70.7	73.4	0.8	0.6	- 2.1
Construction	48.2	48.5	53.8	-0.6	-0.3	- 5.6
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex.	66.4	66.5	62.3	-0.2	-0.1	4.1
Transportation	33.8	34.0	34.7	-0.6	-0.2	- 0.9
Railroad Transportation	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.3	0.1	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	17.2	17.5	18.3	-1.7	-0.3	- 1.1
Communications & Electric, GA.	32.6	32.5	27.6	0.3	0.1	5.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	292.9	291.6	286.9	0.4	1.3	6.0
Wholesale Trade	76.1	76.1	73.3	0.0	0.0	2.8
Retail Trade	216.8	215.5	213.6	0.6	1.3	3.2
General Merchandise Stores	29.6	29.6	28.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Food Stores	36.9	36.8	38.1	0.3	0.1	- 1.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta.	26.5	26.5	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	15.2	15.2	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64.6	64.2	63.3	0.6	0.4	1.3
Banking	21.6	21.6	22.2	0.0	0.0	- 0.6
Insurance Carriers	9.4	9.3	9.3	1.1	0.1	0.1
Services	223.9	223.4	220.9	0.2	0.5	3.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.9	10.9	11.2	0.0	0.0	- 0.3
Personal Services	10.7	10.7	11.0	0.0	0.0	- 0.3
Health Services	70.3	70.2	70.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total Government	233.6	238.1	233.4	-1.9	-4.5	0.2
Federal Government	49.0	49.8	49.4	-1.6	-0.8	- 0.4
State & Local Government	184.6	188.3	184.0	-2.0	-3.7	0.6

† *Based on place-of-residence concept.*

1/ *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1983 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS SHOW SMALL RISE IN AUGUST

Nonagricultural employment netted a small increase in August from the previous month. Manufacturing led on the upside with a 2,500 job gain, almost equally divided between durable and nondurable goods sectors. Wholesale-retail trade added 1,300 for the next largest increase. The retail sector accounted entirely for this advance. Other smaller gains occurred in mining, services, and finance-insurance-real estate. In spite of those job additions, government employment counted 4,500 fewer personnel, mainly due to seasonal reductions at colleges and universities. Construction and transportation-public utilities also sustained minor losses over this 30 day period.

Over the past twelve months since August 1983 nonagricultural employment has risen 18,200 or 1.6 percent. Actually, this August increase reverses the losses for this same period in 1981-82 and 1982-83. Nevertheless, this annual gain is the smallest since 1974-75, when the economy was recovering from a severe recession at that time as well. Manufacturing has shown the strongest rebound from the current recovery with 11,100 more jobs this August than a year ago.

Durable goods manufacturing firms accounted for 81 percent of the overall gain. Wholesale-retail trade gained 6,000 since August 1983, with 3,200 additions in retail and 2,800 in the wholesale sector. The transportation-public utilities group expanded by 4,100 as a 5,000 increase in communications and public utilities nullified a 900 job loss in transportation. Services continued its long-term expansion, adding 3,000 jobs. Finance-insurance-real estate had 1,300 more employees while total government employment was 200 higher. These increases were in contrast to a 5,600 job loss in the construction industry as overall building activity fell below a year ago. Employment in oil and gas extraction continued to drift downward as there was 1,900 fewer jobholders this August.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and earnings of all manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma decreased in August from their previous month's level. Specifically, hourly earnings dropped rather sharply to $9.73 on average compared to $10.06 while the workweek slipped to 40.6 from 40.9 hours in July. Thus paychecks in August averaged $395.04, off $16.41 weekly.

Both manufacturing workers employed in durable goods and nondurable goods factories experienced losses in weekly earnings over the 30-day period. In the durables sector, transportation equipment workers experienced a sharp drop in weekly wages as their workweek shrank due to a parts shortage at a major factory. This reduced overtime pay which resulted in a drop in hourly earnings. The loss in nondurables' workers pay was comparatively small as changes in hours and earnings of most soft goods industries were minor.

Hours and earnings are also surveyed for five major nonmanufacturing industries as shown on the table—**Hours and Earnings in Selected Oklahoma Industries**—in this publication. Oil and gas extraction workers increased their weekly earnings by $15.01 in August over July as their workweek was up almost two hours, although pay per hour slipped 11 cents. Construction and public utility employees also gained in weekly earnings due to longer workweeks, but their wage increases were only nominal to moderate compared to the month before. Wholesale workers also received larger paychecks. In contrast to these weekly gains, construction workers pay declined slightly as did those employed in retail trade.

Year-ago comparisons showed that all manufacturing production workers in the state averaged 7.7 percent more in weekly earnings this August than the corresponding period a year ago. Both hours worked and pay per hour increased. This was also the case in three other industries—oil and gas extraction, public utilities and wholesale trade. Retail trade and construction workers, however, received slightly less pay than a year ago.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

During the week ending August 25, 1984, a total of 22,896 persons were receiving insured unemployment benefits. This represented a minor increase over the 22,418 claimants reported for the comparable period in July. Those formerly working in manufacturing totaled 6,291, up from 5,182 the month before. This increase largely reflected worker layoffs due to parts shortages in a major manufacturing component. In contrast, there were 4,743 classified in the service industry compared to 4,960 a month ago. As expected, mining and construction had significant numbers of persons drawing insured benefits due to weakness in these industries. Wholesale-retail trade—one of the state's largest employing divisions—had 3,178 claimants, not too surprising considering the size of this industry.

Year-ago comparisons indicated that 25,693 persons were receiving regular state insured jobless payments during August 1983 compared to the 22,896 for this August. This represented a drop of 2,797 or 11 percent over the past 12 months. Federal supplemental payments, which begin after regular state benefits expire, totaled 2,318 this August. By comparison, 6,243 were receiving these benefits for the corresponding 1983 period. The long-term unemployed, those receiving jobless benefits for 15 weeks or longer constituted 23 percent of the insured unemployed total. This, coupled with nearly two-thirds fewer claimants receiving federal supplemental payments, pointed to an improved statewide employment picture occurring over the past 12 months.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE DATA

Eight of Oklahoma's 77 counties had unemployment rates of 10 percent or higher in August, compared to 43 counties with double-digit jobless rates in the same 1983 month. In fact, only one county had a higher unemployment rate in August than was recorded a year earlier. The statewide unemployment situation showed substantial improvement with 6.7 percent of the labor force idled compared to 9.0 percent at this time last year. Nationally, joblessness had declined to 7.3 percent from the 9.2 rate of August 1983. In summary, unemployment has dropped sharply nationally, statewide and locally as the economy continues its rebound from the 1982 recession.

The **Labor Force Data Table** appears in the following two pages. Labor force figures are published for August 1984 which include the U.S., Oklahoma, the state's four Metropolitan Areas and all counties. Unemployment rate comparisons for August 1984, July 1984 and August 1983 are also provided.

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

AUGUST 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
UNITED STATES	106,694,000	8,382,000	115,076,000	7.3	7.5	9.2
OKLAHOMA	1,486,300	106,800	1,593,100	6.7	6.6	9.0
Oklahoma City MSA*	474,700	30,900	505,600	6.1	4.9	6.8
Tulsa MSA**	353,800	25,600	379,400	6.7	7.1	9.7
Lawton MSA***	37,950	2,275	40,225	5.7	5.4	6.3
Enid MSA****	30,050	1,900	31,950	5.9	5.7	7.5
Adair	7,710	620	8,330	7.4	7.4	12.6
Alfalfa	3,410	100	3,510	2.8	3.8	4.2
Atoka	4,230	500	4,730	10.6	12.0	11.8
Beaver	3,510	100	3,610	2.8	2.6	3.8
Beckham	10,670	980	11,650	8.4	8.5	16.6
Blaine	5,850	360	6,210	5.8	5.6	9.4
Bryan	13,540	1,170	14,710	8.0	8.0	10.3
Caddo	12,970	1,100	14,070	7.8	8.0	11.8
Canadian	32,125	1,375	33,500	4.1	4.6	6.0
Carter	21,550	1,525	23,075	6.6	6.8	10.1
Cherokee	14,800	1,330	16,130	8.2	8.7	10.4
Choctaw	5,460	660	6,120	10.8	14.1	16.2
Cimarron	1,610	60	1,670	3.6	4.0	3.6
Cleveland	75,800	5,225	81,025	6.4	4.0	5.9
Coal	1,870	260	2,130	12.2	19.7	17.4
Comanche	37,950	2,275	40,225	5.7	5.4	6.3
Cotton	2,610	120	2,730	4.4	5.1	5.0
Craig	7,450	430	7,880	5.5	5.8	7.6
Creek	30,275	2,300	32,575	7.1	7.2	10.0
Custer	15,740	950	16,690	5.7	5.6	8.9
Delaware	11,300	730	12,030	6.1	6.6	9.6
Dewey	3,230	250	3,480	7.2	6.6	8.7
Ellis	2,440	220	2,660	8.3	9.0	10.0
Garfield	30,050	1,900	31,950	5.9	5.7	7.5
Garvin	11,970	830	12,800	6.5	6.5	11.1
Grady	19,010	1,640	20,650	7.9	7.9	11.4
Grant	2,860	120	2,980	4.0	4.1	5.1
Greer	2,930	160	3,090	5.2	6.5	10.1
Harmon	1,730	100	1,830	5.5	4.4	7.7
Harper	1,850	80	1,930	4.1	4.6	8.6
Haskell	5,070	650	5,720	11.4	12.6	15.0
Hughes	5,160	840	6,000	14.0	14.8	18.8
Jackson	10,670	670	11,340	5.9	6.1	6.9
Jefferson	3,630	310	3,940	7.9	8.5	10.0
Johnston	3,900	300	4,200	7.1	8.3	10.3
Kay	25,725	1,525	27,250	5.6	6.7	9.2
Kingfisher	8,420	350	8,770	4.0	4.8	6.7
Kiowa	5,510	360	5,870	6.1	6.3	9.0

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

AUGUST 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
Latimer	3,070	480	3,550	13.5	14.0	25.1
LeFlore	17,080	1,530	18,610	8.2	8.9	11.9
Lincoln	10,010	1,060	11,070	9.6	10.1	11.8
Logan	10,190	820	11,010	7.4	7.5	12.3
Love	2,490	260	2,750	9.5	8.8	11.0
McClain	11,550	650	12,200	5.3	4.1	6.8
McCurtain	13,830	1,380	15,210	9.1	9.7	13.3
McIntosh	6,000	570	6,570	8.7	9.4	11.7
Major	3,540	220	4,170	5.3	5.1	6.8
Marshall	4,100	340	4,440	7.7	7.2	9.3
Mayes	16,550	1,250	27,800	7.0	7.5	10.7
Murray	5,700	450	6,150	7.3	7.2	11.7
Muskogee	29,050	2,875	31,925	9.0	9.6	11.0
Noble	5,110	340	5,450	6.2	5.5	7.8
Nowata	5,000	440	5,440	8.1	8.4	14.5
Okfuskee	3,990	440	4,430	9.9	15.1	13.0
Oklahoma	323,800	21,525	345,325	6.2	5.0	7.0
Okmulgee	13,975	1,350	15,325	8.8	10.4	13.9
Osage	20,175	1,225	21,400	5.7	5.8	7.3
Ottawa	13,300	1,300	14,600	8.9	9.0	10.1
Pawnee	6,440	630	7,070	8.9	9.7	12.2
Payne	31,900	1,750	33,650	5.2	4.2	7.0
Pittsburg	12,475	1,725	14,200	12.1	13.3	14.5
Pontotoc	15,520	930	16,450	5.7	6.2	8.2
Pottawatomie	31,450	2,125	33,575	6.3	5.9	7.4
Pushmataha	2,760	530	3,290	16.1	16.5	19.1
Roger Mills	2,930	210	3,140	6.7	5.9	9.6
Rogers	23,830	1,760	25,590	6.9	7.2	10.5
Seminole	11,360	1,190	12,550	9.5	11.4	12.4
Sequoyah	12,910	1,290	14,200	9.1	9.4	10.4
Stephens	20,970	1,440	22,410	6.4	7.0	10.6
Texas	8,410	300	8,710	3.4	3.8	4.8
Tillman	4,440	340	4,780	7.1	7.8	12.9
Tulsa	241,475	17,875	259,350	6.9	7.3	10.0
Wagoner	21,450	1,180	22,630	5.2	5.2	7.3
Washington	26,060	1,100	27,160	4.1	4.2	5.9
Washita	7,670	520	8,190	6.3	6.8	12.9
Woods	5,660	180	5,840	3.1	3.3	4.8
Woodward	15,060	900	15,960	5.6	6.2	10.8

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City MSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa MSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton MSA includes Comanche County only.*

**** *Enid MSA includes Garfield County only.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
AUGUST 1984

INDUSTRY GROUP	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug 1984p	Jul 1984r	Aug 1983r	Aug 1984p	Jul 1984r	Aug 1983r	Aug 1984p	Jul 1984r	Aug 1983r
Manufacturing	**$395.04**	**$411.45**	**$368.80**	**40.6**	**40.9**	**40.0**	**$ 9.73**	**$10.06**	**$ 9.17**
Durable Goods	**413.17**	**437.19**	**376.12**	**41.4**	**42.2**	**39.5**	**9.98**	**10.36**	**9.37**
Stone, Clay & Glass	433.33	450.40	431.15	42.4	43.1	42.9	10.22	10.45	10.05
Primary Metals	374.11	387.96	396.16	41.8	42.4	42.1	8.95	9.15	9.41
Fabricated Metals	387.39	376.66	364.34	41.7	41.3	40.8	9.29	9.12	8.93
Fabricated Structural Metals	391.43	381.43	378.22	43.3	42.1	41.2	9.04	9.06	9.18
Machinery, Except Electrical	408.41	436.60	329.18	42.9	43.1	38.5	9.52	10.13	8.55
Oil Field Machinery	432.96	426.58	377.85	41.0	39.1	39.9	10.56	10.91	9.47
Electric & Electronic Equipment	415.30	393.90	412.67	41.2	40.4	45.1	10.08	9.75	9.15
Transportation Equipment	470.26	559.43	397.75	38.8	43.0	34.2	12.12	13.01	11.63
Instruments & Related Products	396.24	390.60	385.43	43.4	42.0	39.9	9.13	9.30	9.66
Nondurable Goods	**362.71**	**363.06**	**359.45**	**39.2**	**38.5**	**40.8**	**9.24**	**9.43**	**8.81**
Food & Kindred Products	315.22	318.30	311.95	39.8	40.6	41.1	7.92	7.84	7.59
Apparel & Other Textiles	164.03	160.88	181.54	35.6	32.7	37.9	4.63	4.92	4.79
Paper & Allied Products	405.37	399.67	376.09	40.7	38.1	42.4	9.96	10.49	8.87
Printing & Publishing	390.27	369.60	356.69	42.1	40.0	39.5	9.27	9.24	9.03
Newspapers & Periodicals	406.35	407.03	379.29	43.0	40.3	39.8	9.45	10.10	9.53
Petroleum Refining	489.83	494.10	526.24	38.6	38.6	44.0	12.69	13.50	11.96
Nonmanufacturing									
Construction	426.36	428.63	427.90	38.0	38.1	37.8	11.22	11.25	11.32
Oil & Gas Extraction	453.49	438.48	414.50	43.9	42.0	40.4	10.33	10.44	10.26
Public Utilities	466.34	465.15	461.76	41.6	41.2	40.9	11.21	11.29	11.29
Wholesale Trade	359.17	354.22	357.21	39.6	39.8	40.5	9.07	8.90	8.82
Retail Trade*	197.74	202.74	223.33	32.1	32.7	34.2	6.16	6.20	6.53

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 129,600 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1983 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS				URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS			
ANNUAL AVERAGES AND CHANGES 1980 - 1983*							
Year	Index	Percent Change From Previous Year		Index	Percent Change From Previous Year		
1980	246.8	13.5		247.0	13.5		
1981	272.4	10.4		272.3	10.2		
1982	289.1	6.1		288.6	6.0		
1983	298.4	3.2		297.4	3.0		
MONTH AND YEAR-AGO CHANGES							
Year	Aug Index	Jul Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago	Aug Index	Jul Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago
1984	313.0	311.7	.4	4.2	310.3	307.5	.9	3.6

* Change less than one-tenth of one percent.

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

United States and Oklahoma

1981 - 1984

MONTH	1981				1982				1983				1984				MONTH
	RATES				RATES				RATES				RATES				
	Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
Jan.	8.2	4.4	7.5	4.0	9.4	4.4	8.6	4.0	11.4	9.1	10.3	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.9	Jan.
Feb.	8.0	4.0	7.4	3.8	9.6	4.3	8.8	4.0	11.3	10.1	10.2	9.7	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.7	Feb.
Mar.	7.7	3.6	7.3	3.7	9.5	4.1	9.0	4.2	10.8	10.1	10.2	10.2	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.8	Mar.
Apr.	7.0	3.4	7.2	3.5	9.2	4.3	9.3	4.4	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.0	7.6	7.1	7.8	7.3	Apr.
May	7.1	3.3	7.5	3.4	9.1	4.6	9.4	4.8	9.8	10.2	9.9	10.3	7.2	6.8	7.5	6.9	May
June	7.7	3.5	7.4	3.3	9.8	5.2	9.5	5.1	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.7	7.4	6.6	7.1	6.3	June
July	7.3	3.4	7.2	3.3	9.8	5.8	9.8	5.7	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.4	7.5	6.6	7.5	6.6	July
Aug.	7.2	3.1	7.4	3.3	9.6	5.8	9.9	6.1	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.5	7.3	7.1	7.5	6.5	Aug.
Sept.	7.3	3.3	7.6	3.5	9.7	6.5	10.2	6.9	8.8	8.3	9.1	8.7					Sept.
Oct.	7.5	3.6	8.0	3.7	9.9	7.2	10.5	7.4	8.4	7.9	8.7	8.1					Oct.
Nov.	7.9	3.8	8.3	3.8	10.4	7.9	10.7	7.9	8.1	7.6	8.3	7.6					Nov.
Dec.	8.3	3.8	8.6	3.8	10.5	8.4	10.8	8.5	8.0	7.1	8.1	7.2					Dec.
ANNUAL AVERAGE	7.5	3.6	—	—	9.5	5.7	—	—	9.5	9.0	—	—					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* Based on percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised. U.S. unemployment rate based on percent of Civilian Labor Force.

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1983 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

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